REMARKS/ARGUMENT

Applicants submit herewith replacement Fig. 3a and 3b. per the Examiner's request.

Applicants have amended page 6 of the specification per the Examiner's recommendations to overcome the objection.

Claims 27-44 stand allowed.

Claims 6-15 and 17-26 would be allowable if rewritten or amended to overcome the objections set forth in the Office Action. Applicants have amended Claim 17 and 26 in conformance with the Examiner's recommendation. As such, Claims 17-26 stand allowable. Regarding Claim 6, Applicants have amended Claim 6 in accordance with the Examiner's recommendation save removing the limitation in original Claim 1 "estimating a sleep clock frequency" which is not required for the patentability of Claim 6. Accordingly, Claims 6-15 stand allowable.

Claims 1-4, 5 and 16 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Storm et al. (US Patent 6,016,312). Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection, as set forth below.

In order that the rejection of Claims 1-4, 5 and 16 be sustainable, it is fundamental that "each and every element as set forth in the claim be found, either expressly or inherently described, in a single prior art reference." Verdegall Bros. v. Union Oil Co. of California, 2 USPQ2d 1051, 1053 (Fed. Cir. 1987). See also, Richardson v. Suzuki Motor Co., 9 USPQ2d 1913, 1920 (Fed. Cir. 1989), where the court states, "The identical invention must be shown in as complete detail as is contained in the ... claim".

Furthermore, "all words in a claim must be considered in judging the patentability of that claim against the prior art." In re Wilson, 424 F.2d 1382, 1385, 165 USPQ 494, 496 (CCPA 1970).

Independent Claim 1, as amended, requires and positively recites, in direct sequence spread spectrum (DSSS) communications, a method for recovering system timing, the method comprising: "disabling a reference clock during a sleep interval", "following the sleep interval, enabling the reference clock" and "modifying the system timing by a ratio, where the ratio is the reference clock frequency divided by the sleep clock frequency **wherein the sleep clock frequency is adjusted for frequency drift**".

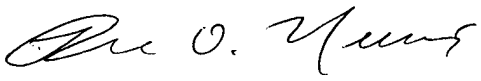
The Storm reference, in contrast, discloses that offset for the sleep clock is "time offset" (col. 8, lines 32-35). Nowhere does Storm teach or suggest that its "sleep clock time offset" is the result of **frequency drift** of the sleep clock. As a result, the 35 U.S.C. 102(b) of Claim 1 is overcome.

Claims 2, 4, 5 and 16 stand allowable as depending (directly or indirectly) from allowable Claim 1.

New independent Claim 45 requires and positively recites, in direct sequence spread spectrum (DSSS) communications, a method for recovering system timing, the method comprising: "disabling a reference clock during a sleep interval", "following the sleep interval, enabling the reference clock" and "modifying the system timing by a ratio, where the ratio is a frequency of the reference clock, **based upon an average of the number of rising and falling edges of the reference clock**, divided by the frequency of a sleep clock". The Storm reference fails to teach or suggest this additional limitation.

Claims 27-44 stand allowed. Objected to Claims 6-15 and 17-26 have been amended to be allowable. Claims 1-5 and 16, as amended, are allowable over the cited art. New Claim 45 similarly stands allowable over the cited art. Applicants respectfully request allowance of the application as the earliest possible date.

Respectfully submitted,



Ronald O. Neerings
Reg. No. 34,227
Attorney for Applicants

TEXAS INSTRUMENTS INCORPORATED
P.O. BOX 655474, M/S 3999
Dallas, Texas 75265
Phone: 972/917-5299
Fax: 972/917-4418